VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

- -

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0364680

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RAJIV AGARWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28.08.2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature Ranu Dikit

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has rich traditions of theatre which find their origin in religious activities and other contemporary social conditions.

Theatres found in India

① Northern India

the theatre forms like Raslila — portray of life of lord krishna.

② Nautanki — Comedy & satire.

③ Lauunda Nach (Bihar)

↳ As women could not perform due to social conditions, men do with female Attire.

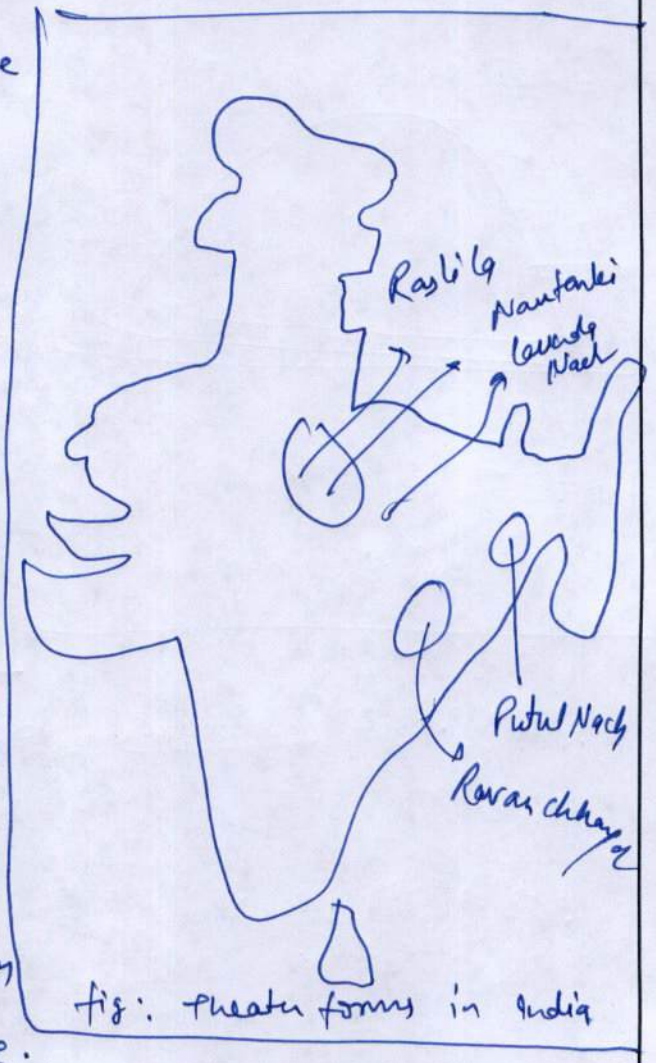


fig: theatre forms in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Eastern India — Putul Nach (West Bengal) & Ravan chhaya (Odisha)
└ these display various traditions.

Indian theatre also spread across the country and make Indian heritage rich.

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi stupa is first example of the Stupa Architecture in India. Built around 3rd century BCE, it portrays new style of stupa making.

Architectural & Historical importance

① It is one of the earliest known stupa making it's historical importance

② Toran Dwar
↳ with Jataka stories written / engraved over it.

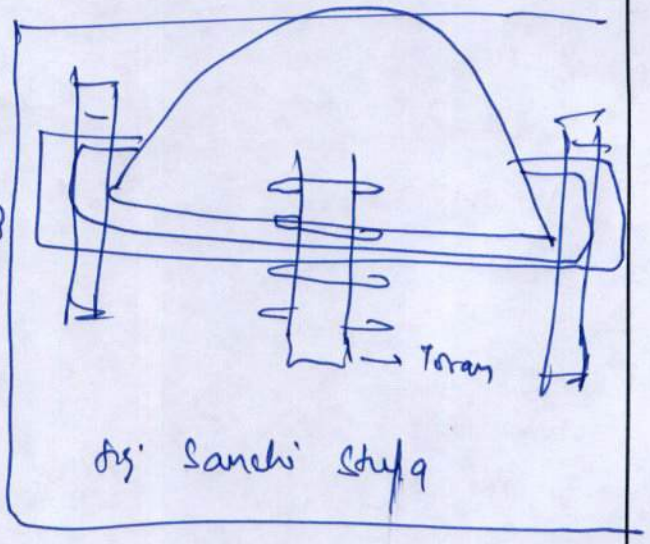


fig: Sanchi stupa

③ circumlatory path
↳ it was added for the first time.

④ It further inspired other stupas also.

effect on future Indian Architecture

(1) torran doors – in temples also

(2) Pradikshanapath – Also found in later temples

(3) folk Corel – the writing on the walls with pictures started.

hence Sanchi stupa has immensely affected subsequent religious architecture of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The decade of 1921-30 was the decade of revolutionary ideology in Indian struggle for Independance. The philosophy of Bhagat Singh was innovative in this sense.

Real Break through

① the murder of killer of Lala Lajpat Rai - General Dyer

② Bombing of central legislative Assembly

Goals of Revolution

Goals included -

① the ultimate aim of Swaraj - independence from British

② Socialistic revolution - the exploitation of man by man is inhuman.

↳ socialistic society

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Egalitarian & caste-less social order.

Forms of Revolutionary struggles

(1) Heroic actions of murder & bombing by small groups & individuals.

(2) No civilian deaths - only torturing British officials - FEAR generation

(3) to heed the voice of indians to deaf'

↳ ignite collective consciousness of Nation

(4) Ultimate sacrifice

↳ Bhagat Singh Rajguru, Ashfaq Ulla Khan

the breakthrough in revolutionary nationalism led to unity in masses and greater mobilisation leading to Indian independence in 1947.

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Meiji Restoration is the rise of Japan in 1867 after various socio-economic conditions which led to it's decline.

factors

① the capture and indiscriminate effect of the warrior class and kings — samurais

② the US stockade and force it to make a trade deal.

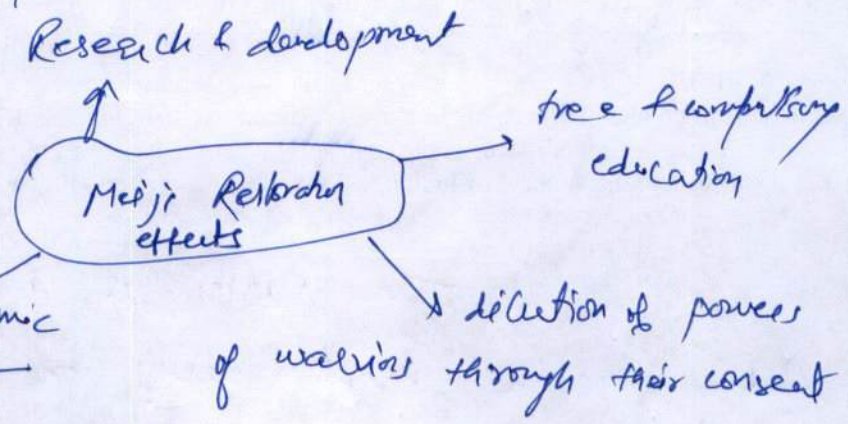
③ the social issues like inequality + declining society.

④ the economic stagnation of the society

⑤ the discontent of the masses and feel of humiliation by Americans.

this led to Meiji restoration when the king (Meiji) was made a nominal head and

change in Japan took place.



Significance for Japan

1. It propelled Japan to a innovative society
2. large corporations like Toshiba, Mitsubishi developed.
3. the economic might increased.
4. increased military might — Russia war (1905) — China invasion
5. the egalitarian and developed society.

The Meiji restoration was not only significant but rise of Asian power also affected the whole Asian struggle against colonialism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Nation is a concept which binds together people based on beliefs like language, religion, culture, history, ethnicity or political aspirations.

Generally, the nation as a concept see homogenous identities ex. British / European Nation states Ex France, Italy, Germany

However India despite it humongous diversity, emerges as Nation due to it's unity in diversity

Basis of India – As a nation

① Geographical Unity as Indian Subcontinent

② common culture with syncretism
Ex. Ganga Jamuni tahjeeb

③ Political Unity as part of Union of India.

④ the Indian Independence Movement bind people as Nation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Threat to concept of Nationhood

(1) The diverging religious identities – a Nation theory

Ex. Hindu, muslim, sikh (Khalistan)

(2) The diverse languages – language regionalism in south

Ex. Three language formula.

(3) the various ethnicity – efforts for homogenity & culture imposition

Ex. Tribes in North East

↳ Secessionist tendencies.

(4) the development disparity – It also fuels the challenge to nationalism due to feeling of relative deprivation.

Ex Telangana movement.

(5) son of the soil movement

Despite numerous challenges, Indian nation due to its intrinsic nature is growing stronger day by day.

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

pharmaceutical industry in India is one of the third largest in terms of volume and 14th in terms of value.

The location of pharmaceutical industry is factored by many determinants like market, govt incentives and Raw materials (Weber).

The factors of growth

① the demand for export of generic drugs in Global South countries in Africa, South America & South East Asia.

② the growing menace of Cardio-vascular & Non-Communicable diseases.
Ex. Diabetes, Blood Pressure

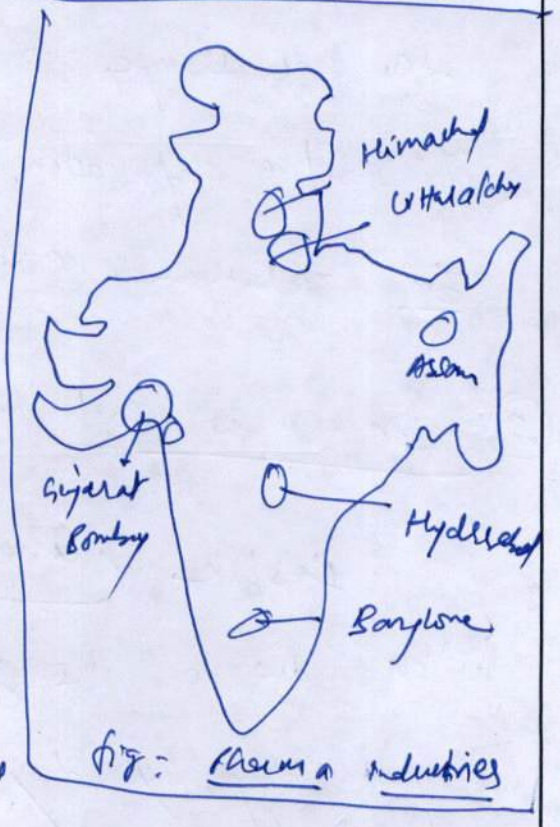

fig: Pharma industries

(3) Rising Age profile: In developing countries, rising age profile needs high gerian-tric care leading to high demand for drugs

(4) the rising market for vitamins & supplements due to awareness

(5) the rising population (142.8 crore) is also driver of growth

(6) covid-19 pandemic & other vaccines

Significance for Indian Economy

(1) high export values - Generic medicine.

(2) High employment as sunrise industry with footloose nature

(3) balanced regional development
- Assam
- Baddi (Himachal)
- Pantnagar (UK)

Significance for public Health

(1) preventive measures - Ex. BCG, Covid-19 vaccine

(2) TB, Polio drops / medicines

(3) Low value → high availability.

Indian pharmaceutical industry need to focus on Research & Development for niche products.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

cyclones are the low pressure systems which originate in the Indian Ocean.

features & factors
- between 05° – 30° N & S, surface temp → >27°
- No/ less wind shear
- Coriolis force
- moisture – for energy (heat of condensation)
- pre-existing low pressure system

Ex. Fani, Phailin

More cyclones in Bay of Bengal than Arabian Sea

① Bay of Bengal is a closed sea leading to higher temperature.

② Around the lands of subcontinents → higher temperature.

③ the migration of other cyclones from Andaman Sea, south China Sea and others.

④ Coriolis force is evident along with other conditions of cyclone.

However, the intensity & frequency of cyclones in Arabia Sea also increasing. Ex. Taukte & Bijorpay

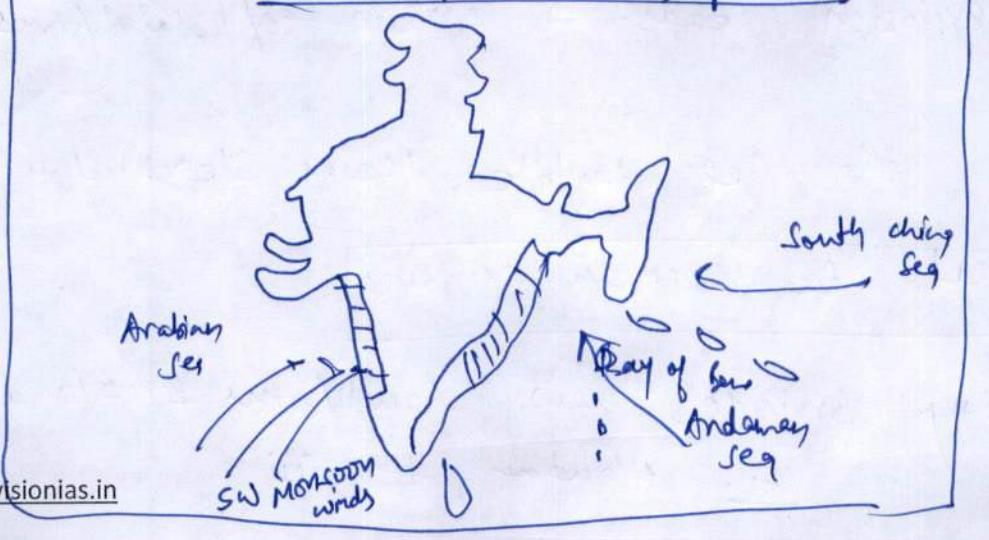
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Frequency reduce in cyclone

1. Unstable conditions prevail over the Indian Ocean.
2. the winds on surface are in south-west & conditions with upper atmosphere winds in west direction → high wind shear
3. Surface temperatures drops with rainfall
4. Lack of formation of low pressure systems.

India need to prepare for high intensity and frequency of cyclones due to climate change.

Cyclone affected Areas of India



8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanoes are land forms which are vents on earth to release magma from the earth's interior.

Destructive for Men in Nature

① Loss of lives & livelihood of Men
Ex Mt. Vesuvius in 79 AD

② Loss of Agriculture, settlements

③ High pollution due to gases – climate change

④ Secondary effects – Landslides, Earthquakes and Tsunamis
Ex 2004 Indian ocean Tsunami

⑤ Explosion leads to erosion of landforms.

however, despite their destruction, they are

Critical for human existence

① They provide new landforms & islands
Ex. Aleutians, Hawaii

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) they provide igneous rocks which on denudation leads to rich soils for Agriculture.

Ex. Black cotton soil

(3) they are source of valuable ferrous and other metals.

Ex. Gold, Silver, Aluminium

(4) the precious stones & gems Ex Pumice stones

(5) they provide aesthetics to areas leading to tourism & adventure activities like skiing mountain sports

Ex Europe

(6) Tourist spots.

Volcanoes are the most frequent endogenic events which shapes the Topography of earth.

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism refers to the attachment of the people to their nations. This attachment is on the basis of language, ethnicity and other political factors.

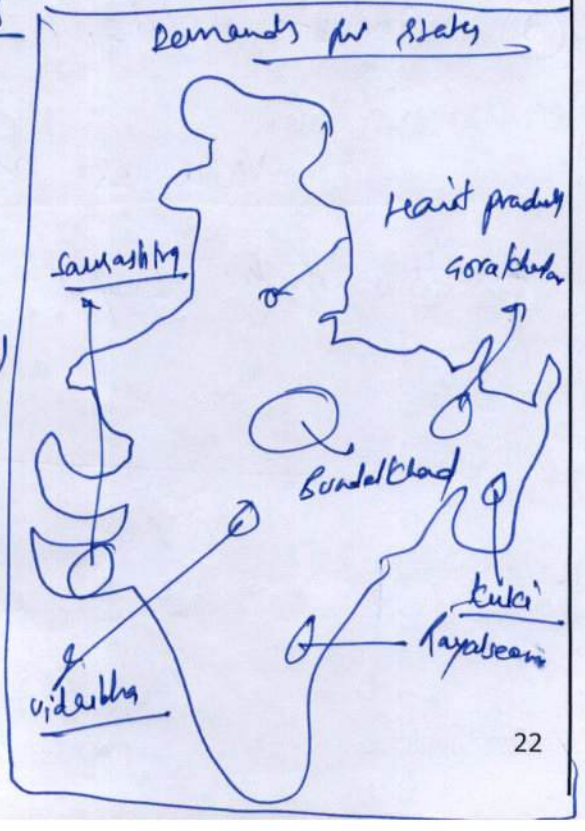
However regional deprivation has been the most important factor of Regionalism.

Relative deprivation – Regionalism

① the increasing post-globalization growth has led to the increasing jobless growth and rising inequality (Ex. Oxfam India – 1% hold 40% wealth)

② Lack of Resources + competition.

③ use of resources with less development



Ex. UP & Uttarkhand
Bihar & Jharkhand
MP & Chattisgarh
Andhra Pradesh & Telangana.

(4) the deprivation leads to sense of Alienation

Ex. Vidarbha & Bundelkhand.

(5) However this deprivation is result of other political factors like representation

Ex No CM from ~~Vidarbha~~ Bundelkhand in UP.

(6) Use of Resources for other areas

Ex. Mineral resources of Jharkhand for Bihar.

India needs to achieve inclusive growth in Amritkaal to put the break on negative regionalism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India with its highest population, has opted for universal free education from Age 8-14 under Art 21A & Right to education Act 2009.

However with concern of the access, availability, quality, equality becomes one of the most important factors affecting the education.

Rising cases of bullying & other violences

↳ the issues of cyber Bullying, Bullying in schools & other violence crimes are rise in schools.

Ex. Sexual violence with little girls in schools
Caste / religion related violence
Bullying among peers.

~~Need to~~ affects → psycho - emotional Balance down
→ disturbance ↑
→ No concentration ↓

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Need to address Violence & Bullying

① To provide equal playing field of learning

② To provide congenial environment for freely think and contemplate.

③ the high incidence of violence & Bullying leads to depression & suicidal tendencies in children.

④ It leads to alienation of schools
Ex withdrawal of girls from school

⑤ Affects the learning-life cycle of children

As the childhood is the most important stage of learning, It leads to lack of skills & emotionally weak citizens, hence there is need to address these issues through awareness & counselling to all so that aim of Education — in Quality and Quantity is achieved inclusively. (SDG 4).

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom kingdom was the large empire in North east India spanning over large part of North eastern states.

Before the coming of British & resultant Ahom War in 1828, Ahom kingdom brought unification of area in cultural & historical terms.

Shaping cultural & Historical identity of North East India.

① political unity to whole region.

② the sense of oneness as a region

③ promotion of autonomy of area w/r rest of India.

④ tribal way of life strengthened with semi-autonomous rules.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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legacy in contemporary times

1. The sense of unity among northeastern states
2. Same kind of political institution prevail with autonomy in customary matters.
3. sense of Ahom kingdom still prevails

despite all this, the ethnic diverges in North-East India leads to disfragmented cultural & historical unity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Indian Independence movement and subsequent Independency is the outcome of support of all strata of society i.e. peasantry, middle class and capital class & women in varying intensity and forms.

The fear of British to their business interests, fear of socialist & revolutionary ideology and means of freedom struggle were some factors which lead to ~~different~~ ambivalence in support of capitalist class.

Varying policy of ~~Brit~~ Capitalist

(1) Support during Moderate phase:

↳ during moderate phase of the Indian Independence movement, capitalists supported concessions to India within constitutional

means.

Extremism phase: since Swadeshi Movement

↳ the Swadeshi Movement in 1908 in Bengal gave impetus to the use of indigenous products which hugely benefitted the capitalists and they supported the independence movement.

Socialistic Phase

↳ the rise of socialist ideology in Congress alongwith rise of other revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, changed the atmosphere of country towards socialistic pattern of society.

→ the 1971 Russian Revolution also played important role.

→ the open socialistic stance of Jawahar lal Nehru Subhash chandra Bose seemed to threaten capital interests leading to their withdrawal of support.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Later Years

↳ Congress in it's 1938 session looked for 'National planning committee' & inclusive development model.

After 1940s

↳ It was only after 1940s, the Bombay plan in 1944 aligned itself with struggle and put it demands and vision before the nationalistic leaders.

Major capitalistic leaders were G.D. Birla, etc.

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Advent of printing press in West lead to development of Press in India.

The first newspaper the Bengal Gazette was published by James August Hiley in 1780 itself.

after this several newspaper & magazines like Darpan, Uddant Martand etc. lead to growth of press in India

Instrumental Impact on freedom struggle

1857 Revolt:

↳ the role of press was limited but not nil.

↳ It spread the news of activities in one area to another.

[Moderate phase]

↳ this time congress leaders used newspapers like Vande Mataram, Indian Socialist etc. to

raise voice of independence in India and abroad.

The key pioneers were the Dadabhai Naoroji, RC Dutt, Anandmohan Bose etc.

The Bengal Partition

This phase is one of the most important phase in the role of press. The revolutionary journals like Kal, Yugantar Sandhya enthused the masses for sacrifice.

Later Revolutionary phase

- the writings of Tilak in Maharatta & Kesari lead to vast consciousness for independence.
- patriots like Abhinav Bharat encouraged youth.
- 'Gadar' in USA
- the ideals of Bhagat Singh & his mates were propagated through templates.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gandhian Phase

↳ he used Young India and other publications like Harijan to spread the movement and unify the masses.

The press use effectively gave leaders medium to put their views & counter to the British propoganda & to the masses. It's effect is evident from the restrictions put by British to end this.

Ex. Vernacular Press Act, 1878.
Curzon's press restrictions.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Desert are the geographic regions where the effective transpiration is high and lack rainfall & moisture.

features : Rainfall < 50 cm
High temperature.

Types of Deserts & their formation

① The deserts are found on the ~~Eas~~ Western margins of the ~~Ai~~ 30°-35° N & S for the lack of moisture in the Trade winds which empty their moisture on Eastern part + High pressure area
Ex. Arab desert, Thar, Namib

② Lee way side of Mountains
these deserts are located on the leeward side of the coastal mountains
Ex Patagonia

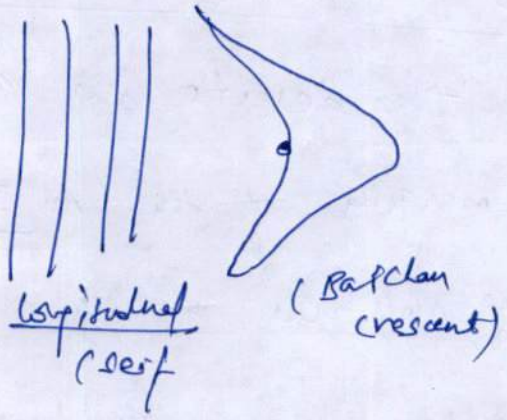
③ Continental Desert :- due to high pressure system
↳ less rainfall + lack of moisture in winds

Geologically the deserts are divided into sandy, rocky, erg deserts etc. based on the texture and size of the rocks & sand.

Major land forms found in Deserts

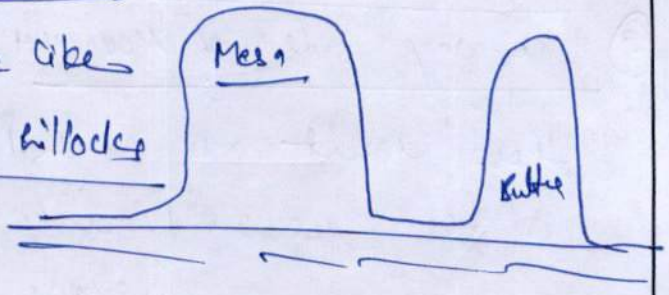
① Sand dunes & Barchans : these are the accumulation of sands in deserts along some obstacle.

Ex. Barchan



② Mesa & Butte

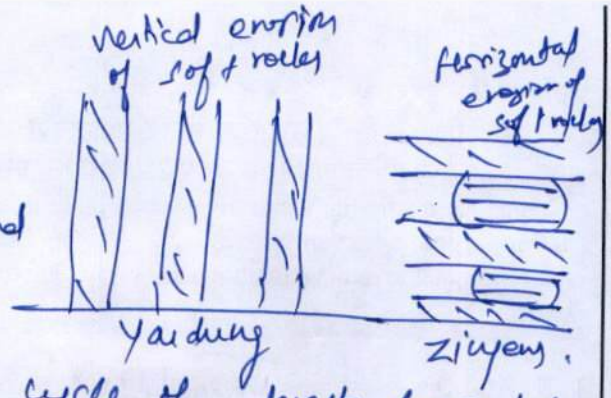
↳ these are the erosional land forms which look like tables and isolated hillocks



③ Yardang & Zingers

↳ these are erosional land forms due to variability of material in density and other

properties.



Pedeplain ~~Piedmont~~ : It is the erosional surface formed after the erosional cycle of desert has ended

Piedmont

It is the depositional plain around the hillocks formed due to accumulation of the alluvial soils.

the land forms of desert are diverse and constantly undergoing transformation under influence of endogenetic and exogenic forces.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mountains are the high elevation land forms formed due to various endogenic process.

Mountains - vulnerable to climate change

① Rising global temperature → shifting treelines to higher latitudes reducing their strength.

② Climate change leading to glacial melting increasing their instability. Ex Greenland

③ the rising intensity of rains affecting their slopes stability and geological strengths.
Ex. Kedarnath cloud Burst

④ the forest fires - increasing the vulnerability of mountains
Ex. Bush fires (Australia), fires in western Ghats

⑤ Biodiversity loss Ex. western Ghats
however the most effect is due to anthro-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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pogenic activities of humans.

① the climate change is due to humans.

② Rising settlement, priligimage & tourism leading to mountain going beyond carrying capacity.

Ex. Joshimath crisis, Kullu landslides

③ Developmental Activities – boring & cutting of mountains

Ex. Char Dham Project

rishikesh – Tapogadh NPC tunnel

Uttarkashi floods (2018)

④ Unsustainable practices

↳ indiscriminant grazing & blockage of natural flow of water in mountain due to construction.

Ex. Dharamshala floods

the fragile and pristine nature of mountains make them more prone to effects of climate change. Several efforts have been taken by government to do away / manage the effects

Government efforts / Efforts

(1) promotion of sustainable tourism & eco-tourism in the mountains.

Eg. ~~Break~~ Bed & Breakfast schemes.

(2) Hill Area Development plan.

(3) Gadgil Committee & Kasturirangan committee reports

↳ Ecologically sensitive area guidelines.

The mountains specially due to their young geology & weak structures are more prone to effects of anthropogenic factors hence there is need to sustainably manage them.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand resources are classified as minor minerals as per Mines and Mineral (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957. The management and control of these resources lies with state govts.

Reasons behind unsustainable Mgmt of sand

① the decentralised nature :- unlike the other minerals like Iron & coal etc. these are distributed along wide area

② the rising demand for urbanisation & subsequent commercial buildings and residential houses.

③ Nexus between law enforcement - politicians and Mafia.

④ Locally available with minimal resources

⑤ Low government revenue also leads to apathy towards this sector.

Impacts of Sand Mining

Negative

1. River channels and gradient change leading to change in their direction → floods
2. the ecological flow of Rivers is suffered.
3. Biodiversity of river ecosystem affected.
4. the filteration of negative elements is restricted and possibility of contamination of Aquifers.
5. the unstability of the area.

positive impacts

1. increases the capacity of River to hold water
   ↳ less flood
2. provides waterways if in sustainable & scientific manner.

however the indiscriminate & Unscientific Sand mining is dangerous for ecology and hence there is need to

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

regulate it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Remedial Measures

① the effective policy making & law enforcement

② the sustainable & scientific methods

③ the use of synthetic m-sand (manufactured sand)

④ development of alternatives.

The ecology of an area works in wholesome, affecting one part of it affects it overall.

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lithium is one of the most critical minerals for 21st century used in modern devices like chips which are basis of IR 4.0.

Major Lithium producing countries

① The Australia is the largest producer of lithium in world.

② other countries like China, US, Vietnam also produce.

③ the Lithium triangle in South America include Argentina, Bolivia & Columbia - high reserves.

④ African countries & central Asian countries.

Due to it's contemporary use and possibilities, it is source of geopolitical contestation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Geo - political aspects of lithium production

① the concentrated supply of critical mineral. which is essential for every system ranging from computers to fighter plane, cars etc.

② Weaponisation of supply chains by china during Covid - 19 leading to chip War

③ Global coalitions emerging to secure supply of lithium

Eg. Supply chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI)
India - Australia partnership
Indo - pacific Economic framework.

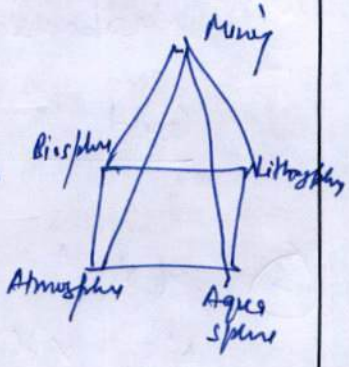
④ the Belt and Road initiative of china targets to secure critical minerals including lithium in Africa & South America.

⑤ chip war

① contestation between China & Taiwan, however, lithium mining is fraught

with environmental challenges.

1. It is highly water-intensive
2. the deforestation of the pristine forest area.
3. the contamination of land due to trace heavy metals & pollutants.
4. the contamination of Aquifers.
5. Loss of Biodiversity.
6. Noise pollution in the mining areas.



Lithium is important for human development but mining should be done in sustainable manner.

3. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The youth are the new-age group of demography and they are harbinger and reflection of progress and modernity.

The high globalisation era has connected them with outside world shaping their identity into global.

Global Identity & events & Experiences

① Role of Media: the social media & OTT platform like Netflix has connected youth to world.
Ex. Korean pops, bollywood.

② Western MNCs – the Indian youth working in these MNCs has cultural exchanges with other nations people. enhancing their global identity.

③ Look beyond India – their curiosity makes

them search for engagement outside India,

Ex. Western foods
Western clothing
cheering Western football clubs & countries during football world cup.

Impact of globalization on Identity

positive

1. the multi-dimensional cosmopolitan identity
2. Broad based preferences.
3. values of learning & development enhance.
4. scientific outlook
5. new network & connectivity.

however this has **negative effects** on identity also

1. identity-crisis – only online & virtual connections

(2) less time to real experiences
Ex. play ground to playstation.

(3) Identity - crisis.

The youth in interconnected world are increasingly searching for new avenues which creates their global identities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India is going through Demographic transition with ~~one of~~ largest population on earth with 142.8 crore (2023 – UN DESA) and declining fertility rates with Total fertility rate reaching to 2.0 below replacement rate of 2.1 (Sample Registration survey 2021)

Concerns with Present demographic transition

① the fertility rate has declined but demographic momentum will keep on pushing population by 2060 – 70s.

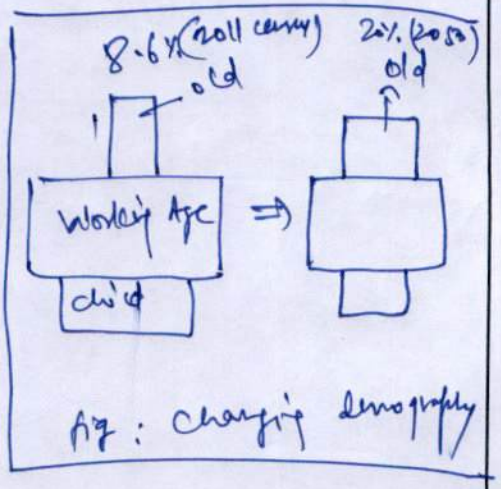

fig : changing demography

② Regional disparity in TFR
↳ UP, Bihar, Meghalaya above national average rate.

fig : TFR

③ Rising old Age population

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Concerns with Old Age

① Increase in dependency ratio of India because of rise in old Age & decline in working Age population.

② Increase in the geriatric care of old Age people with concerns of mental health & age related health.

③ Old Age issues – isolation and helplessness

④ Increased infrastructure with focus on tertiary healthcare needed.

⑤ the concerns that most youth today work in small informal sector, they do not have savings for future / retirement.

↳ their concerns bring the issue of social security & fore.

Weak social security scheme

↳ the social security scheme is the provision of guaranteed minimum resources.

(2) High informal sectors > 90% workforce
↳ No social security of Health or insurance

(3) Most people in lower strata of income - not adequate savings.

(3) Nuclear families further increasing negative effects of weak social security.

(4) High Health cost. (low penetration of Health insurance)

Govt schemes like Atal Pension Yojna, National social Assistance program to old Age people, widows in line with Article 41 of Indian constitution is appreciable to provide old Age people dignity.

Need is to strengthen the social security infrastructure.

2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per 2011 census, 31.16% population of India (37 crore) people lived in cities. It is projected to reach 40% by 2030.

Reasons for urbanisation

1. Good income opportunities
2. Education & Health facilities of Members
3. Social mobility & lack of caste discrimination
4. Consistent incomes
5. Rural poverty & disguised employment in Agriculture.

However despite rising urban population the persistent problem are now to further increase.

Issues

1. Lack of Basic facilities: Like sanitation, sewer water availability

(2) lack of affordable housing for poor

(3) Congestion of traffic

(4) Not all portability of government benefits to migrants.

hence all these issues makes the migrants very vulnerable along with residents, hence there is citizen-centric policy needed to solve these problems.

urban poor – central stage

(1) provision of physical infrastructure
↳ the affordable rental based housing
Ex. Apna ghar scheme (Kerala)

(2) social infrastructure
↳ health & education facilities nearby

(3) Basic facilities – like sanitation, potable clean water, sewerage

(4) Transport oriented Development – to reduce

travel time and time poverty

(3) social security schemes.

(5) portability of All government benefits

(7) Urban employment schemes.

The urbanisation provides opportunity for social & economic development. however, urban poor remain vulnerable showed by migrant crisis of 2019 covid.

Hence there is need for humane, poor-centric inclusive urban growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0364680

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RAJIV AGARWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English
~~26.08.2023~~

तारीख
Date
26.08.2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

pressure groups are collectives of people who work together to achie common aim and objectives.

Environmental Pressure groups with the awareness programs and their involvement among local people apprise them about the effects of govt policies on them.

Environmental Pressure Groups → Public partnership

① Bachpan Bachao Andolan, NGO has spearheaded the movements against the submergence of villages in Gujarat & Maharashtra due to Sardar Sarovar dam.

② Chipko Andolan – An anomic pressure group of ladies and other people led to stop of lumbering in Garhwal Himalayas.

Responsiveness

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(1) In PUCL V/s UoI case, Supreme court recognised right to live in healthy environment as right to life under Art 21 of Indian constitution.

(2) The environmentalists ~~like~~ in M.C Mehta V/s UoI also affirmed the right of clean environment.

(3) Niyamgiri forest dwellers lead to victory in Samatha case protecting their lands.

Art 48 A of Indian constitution provides for the conservation of Environment which is sine qua non for ease of living.

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme Court (SC) has recognised 'sex work' as profession under Art 19(1)(g) of Indian constitution, which provides for the right to vocation of choice.

However this shall be restricted under 'Public Morality' under Art 19(5).

Recognition - first step

1. As SC said, It will provide the women to live with dignity as per their needs.
2. It will stop sex workers from regular harassment from law enforcement agencies
3. It will provide them freedom to live life without fear.
4. It will open the further opportunity to develop with increase self-confidence.

however, mere recognition is not enough

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

further steps

① strict prohibition on human trafficking in line with Art 23 as most of sex work in initial day is forced

② Welfare measures
↳ Health services
↳ regular scrutiny of HIV & other disease
↳ social security insurance
↳ Education to their children

③ the skill training to sex workers to opt for alternate dignified work.

④ Instructions to government & police to make humane policies & approach towards them.

The stigma attached with sexworker need to be fought with to mainstream them in society.

3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Realising the Article 39 A of Indian constitution which provides for legal aid in free, National Seri legal services Authority Act, 1987 (NALSA) was passed. it provides for three level legal service authority at National level, state level, district level.

Role played by District legal service Authority (DALSA)

① Headed by District Judge of district, it provides the free legal aid to vulnerables like Poor, old Age people, transgenders and others.

② It routinely conducts the jail check up / inspection to ensure the right of jail inmates.

(3) It conducts regular awareness camps for dissemination of information of rights and remedies of people.

Ex: schools, Women Groups, Villages.

However, the success of NALSA Act has been limited.

Reason / challenges

(1) Lack of funds

(2) Lack of qualified interested professionals (Advocates) to provide pro-bono service.

(3) The people are not aware about free legal aid yet despite efforts,

(4) The people do not want to opt for free legal aid due to quality of provided Advocates.

(5) There are issues in providing aids ex. timeliness.

The strengthening of DLSA is required with effective funds & awareness among public is Required to achieve objectives.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In Association of Advocates on Records v/s Union of India called 2nd Judges case took the power to appoint judges in higher judiciary through collegium system.

President Appoints	collegium CJI + 2 Judge	collegium CJI + 4 Jus
CJI consultation ≠ concurrance	Consultation + concurrance	
SP Gupta Case	2nd Judges	3rd Judges

Success of collegium system

① It has led to the judicial review and unhindered judicial independence in line with Basic structure doctrine.

② It has ruled out any quid-pro-quo between Government and Courts as govt is lagest litigator in country.

③ supreme court has been able to take decisions against govt in public interest.

However, it has victim of own excuses

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Delays in Appointments due to late recommendations.

② Uncle Judge syndrome (law commission) → Nepotism & Corruption.

③ the tyranny of unelected – Against the norms in constitution Art 124

④ The executive which represent sovreign will of people has not any say.

⑤ Opaqueness & lack of Transparency: the instances or reasons for selection of Judges are not discussed, Not under RTI.
No disclosure of assets.

All of this has led to issues of legitimacy. Supreme court and executive need to finalise the memorandum of procedure and National Judicial Accountability Bill 2022 with consensus to balance Judicial independence and executive sovereignity.

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil services called 'steel frame of India' are the executioner of non-military functions of the union & states.

the status-quo nature and slow reforms in civil services have led to issues in objective, achievent in present times which are highly challenging.

Present day challenges

① the higher awareness among the citizens and demand of responsive and efficient service delivery.

② Complexity of Administration and governance with each of the domain getting complex with emergence of dynamic factors like globalisation,

③ the demand of transparency, objectivity and efficiency, equity & effectiveness

· Need to go beyond recruitment & standardized Training

① The present system of recruitment is old and is not individual based

② It has led to status-quoish nature.

Reforms needed

① Domain specialisation required in service

② Multi-disciplinary work environment.

③ Reforms like psychometric tests in recruitment

④ The interaction between the government and private sector officials need to increased

Ex. Lateral entry

Deputation of govt officers in private.

⑤ Behavioural training to be inculcated in the services.

Reducing Age of civil servants (Hota Committee) and Mission-karmyogi might be gamechanger in making civil servants which are future ready.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

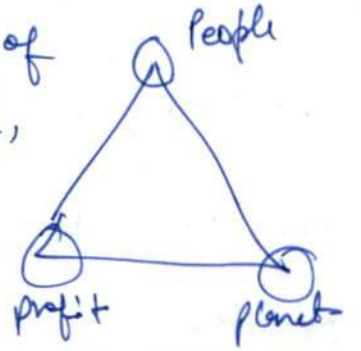
6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social impact Bonds (SIB) are the financial corporate Bonds which invests in the businesses which work in social sector i.e. ~~with~~ to achieve social objectives with profits.

The increasing awareness of world towards Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG Standards) has brought the Social impact bonds in focus.



Triple Bottom line

SIB → catalyse change & deliver socio-economic impact

(1) the social Businesses like micro-finance are mired with issues of lack of capital at sustainable basis; the low cost social Impact bonds can provide low cost funds

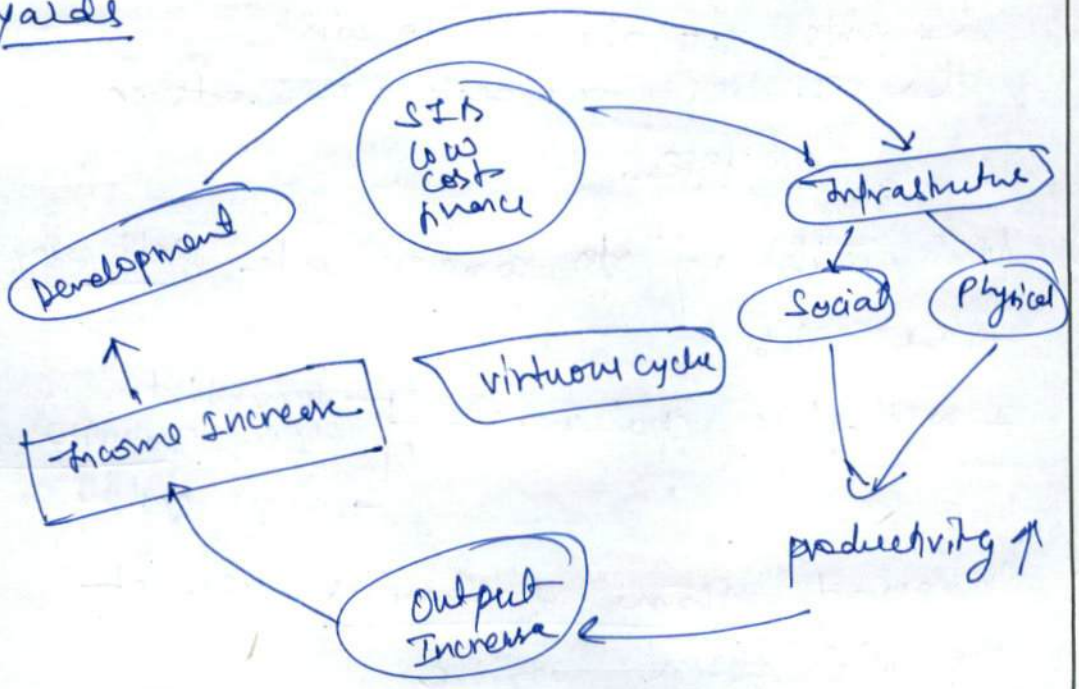
Ex. Mohammad Yunus of Grameen Bank

Bangladesh.

(2) The access to capital will lead to enhanced opportunities and added capabilities to poor & weaker sections.

Ex. SIB can help small SHGs to global and convert into large FPOs.

(3) SIBs can eradicate poverty & enhance access to basic infrastructure like Rural roads, rural social infra i.e. processing yards



SIB have high potential for high economic growth which is both green & inclusive.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Gross enrollment ratio of Girls in higher education is 49% of Total (Economic Survey - 2023) however their participation in Labour force is minimal at around 25% for long time.

Reasons for the gap

① The patriarchal mindset
- ↳ Girls not allowed to work
- ↳ Studies for better prospects in marriage.

② Less availability of commensurate well paying formal jobs
+ workplace challenges
- discrimination in hiring (maternity laws)
- ↳ Glass ceiling

③ Increased income of families does not require them working

④ Early marriage

however as International Monetary Fund has said high women participation in labour force has potential to increase GDP by 27% in India, their participation is of paramount interest

(A) Economic Interests

① High GDP growth. → 27%

② women tends to make decision making effective & wide

Social

↳ high equality and liberation for women

↳ the inclusive and egalitarian society

↳ the gender norms will dilute.

↳ the sense of freedom & self esteem to work.

↳ Inter-generational equity in Health & Education

India ranks 122 on Gender Inequality index showing low outcomes for women with political representation (15%) only and lower outcomes in Health & Education.

It needs to be changed for better world.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Civil Registration System (CRS) is the system of registering sensitive data like Birth & death in the country.

Need of CRS

① It provides real time data of population and its composition.

② Insights in policy making → leading to evidence based policy.

③ the proactive policy making as per demand.

the ~~sy~~ central govt has recently worked to revamp the CRS, it

will have following benefits –

1. Better policy making leading to inclusion of marginalised.
2. Robust policy making
3. cater to demands of people as demography changes.
4. more easy management of the birth & deaths
5. solving of issues like illegal migration.
6. Better social trust & cohesion.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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International Monetary fund (IMF) is one of the Bretton woods institution managing the global financial architecture of the world.

however Post covid-19 & Russia - Ukraine war has brought change in world - order leading to changing geo - economic realities.

Changing geo - economic reality + Issue with IMF

1. Western dominated and serves the developed country interests.
2. The voice & interests of global south are not heard & considered
3. The shift of economic might is happening towards Asia & Global South countries.
4. lack of capacity to address weaponisation of finance, supply chains etc.

(5) sanction and conditions on countries for Aid

despite having saved countries from Balance of payments crisis, it needs to address prevailing global reality.

Key Areas of Reforms

(1) Equal representation of the countries based on their membership not economic might

(2) consensus driven approach.

(3) the imposition of conditions is harsh and sometimes core interests of countries.

(4) special mechanisms to address concerns of poor & developing countries.

the world is fast shifting from geo-politics to geo-economics based Architecture with mechanisms like BRICS which has own contingency Reserve Requirements.

the equality of All members is way forward.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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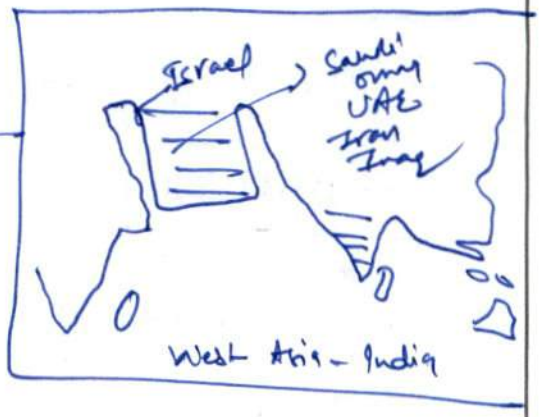
PM Manmohan Singh said, "the Geopolitics is giving way to the Geo-economics." so as applies to India-west Asia relations.

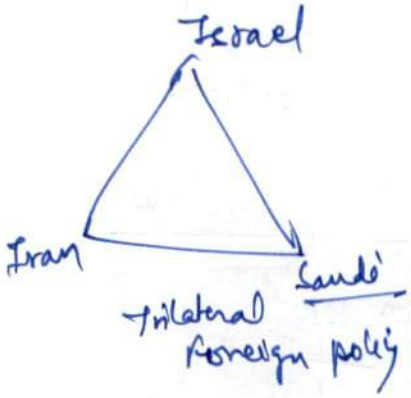
Movements from Geo-politics to Geo-Economic



① the relations with Arab has been civilisational and historical rooted in Geopolitics like Muslim countries, availability of fossil fuels etc.

② However relations are completely becoming evolved to Geo-economic

↳ Iran:
① Role in Chabahar Port



Saudi Arabia & UAE
↳ Investments in India
Ex ADNOC - Ratnagiri Refinery investment
ECPA with UAE (FTA)

large no. of people (Indian Diaspora) in West Asia (≈ 8 Million).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Israel

↳ Emerged as reliable partner after Israel-Palestine policy delinkeration

↳ Collaboration in Technology, defence, Micro-irrigation

As west Asia is maritime neighbour of India and they have complementary relationship of shared interests, both West Asia & India need to strengthen it.

"As Asia of cooperation is better than Asia of Rivalry which will hold back."

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The competition Commission of India (CCI) was established in 2009 under Competition Commission of India Act, 2002. It is a statory body.

Need & Role

As the Indian economy opened after Globalisation & ~~the~~ Reforms in 1991, Role of Government became as a facilitator than regulator.

In line with objective of ensuring fair competition, CCI was established.

Role of CCI in healthy competitiveness

① CCI brings the stakeholder based mechanism of the adjudication which is based upon the equity principle.

(2) It ensures that the small & large player play at equal field & dominance of large player does not illegally affect small companies.

(3) It enquires into the alleged mal-practices and fines them.

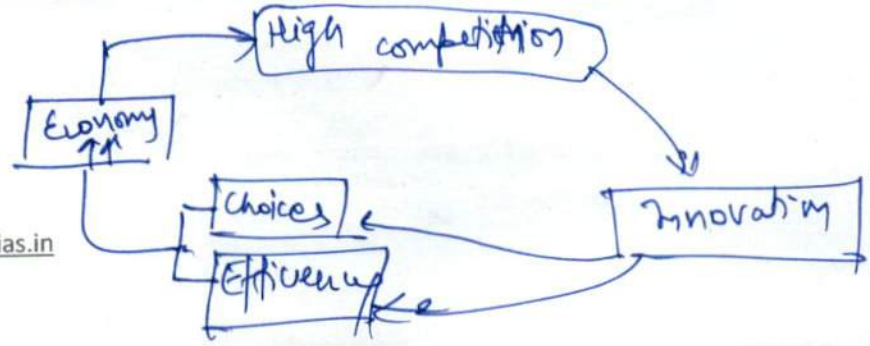
Ex. Google fine for using its dominant position in browser

(4) It encourages innovation in industry due to stakeholders which leads to better & efficient products for consumers (other stakeholders)

(5) It provides fast, effective adjudication of disputes without formal court procedures

CCI Role in effectiveness

(1)



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) "It promotes minimum government, Maximum Governance"

(3) Better products to consumers

(4) Better regulatory system than the courts.

Competition commission of India is the promoter of competitiveness in India.

———×———

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian election system is fighting against many menaces including criminalisation, corporatisation, commercialisation of corruption. Fake News is one of such menace which is at the interlink of it.

Paid News is generally any news which is not objective and published in lieu of some cash or kind to further the interests of the availing party.

It is used for multifaced objectives.

Ex. Marketing of products
Seeking financial benefits/ support of company
PR of celebrities

however, the worst implication occur during elections.

Effect of Paid News on Elections

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① It leads to broken consent or manufactured consent (Noam chomsky) than informed consent

② It provide unequal level playing field for the paid news beneficiaries and others.

③ Unethical as masquerading propoganda as news is akin to cheat the viewers i.e unethical.

④ lack of informed choice breaks the very foundation of democracy.

Ex Cambridge Analytica example (US)

Ex CEC S.Y. Qureshi captured more than 240 cases of paid news in his term.

To solve these problem, there is need to make it electoral offence in India.

① It will act as deterrent against this Unethical & immoral act.

② It will provide true information to public to

· exercise their judgement.

③ equal playing field for all candidates.

④ broadens the democracy

however there are challenges:-

① Identification of Paid News

② The nexus between politicians and corporates

③ Inefficient capacity of Election commission. (ECI)

There is need to strengthen ECI to take measures to curb paid news & legislative changes in Representation of People's Act, 1951.

However there is need of broader reforms with it which include transparent political funding & de-criminalisation.

The Dinesh Goswami committee recommendations can be effective.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Doctrine of Essentiality means that practices which are of fundamental nature for practices of religion are considered as essential w.r.t that religion under Art 25 of Indian constitution.

this jurisprudence of Essentality was given by supreme court in Shirur Mutt case, 1954.

In this supreme court held that, only practices which are so inherent that exclusion of them affects the religious beliefs will be covered under Article 25 of Constitution which gives right to free profess, practice and propogate religion

Application & significance of Doctrine of Essentiality

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① The doctrine is used when the Art 25 comes in conflict with other Articles like 14, 15, 19, 21.

② In Keshavanand Bharti case also Supreme Court used this doctrine.

③ In Sabrimala case also, the majority decision by 4:1 did not consider ban on menstruating women as essential part of Hindu religion and held it violative of Art 14 and Art 17.

④ In Recent Karnataka Hijab Row, In Asifa Jahan V/S State of Karnataka, SC again discussed Doctrine of essentiality when one justice did not consider Hijab as essential practice.

However there have been counter views against Application of this doctrine.

① That judges are interfering with the religion.

(2) As Justice Indu Malhotra in her dissent judgment in Sabrimala case said, Religion is founded on the basis of beliefs and essentiality may differ person to person.

(3) Judges are not competent to discuss the intricate religious matters.

However, Doctrine of Essentiality has led to more egalitarian society in line with constitutional morality.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Economic Advisory council of the Prime Minister (EAC-PM) headed by Vivek Debroy has released report advising the size of the government of India.

I am in completely agreement with the proposition as PM Narendra Modi himself talked about 'Minimum government, Maximum Governance'

Need for Minimum Government

→ lack of integration : the working in silos of ministries like Power, Coal and Renewable energy leads to compartmentalisation of government work.

Others : Ministry of Road & Highways, Railway & shipping — Transportation sector

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(2) Multiple overarching roles: Ex. multiple regulators in Higher education UGC, NMC, & AICTE.

(3) The role of government has changed from ~~facil~~ regulator to facilitator.

(4) The hierarchical system of working in government necessitates movement of files through several levels → delays + Regulatory cholesterol

(5) Maximum government → lead to policy paralysis. Ex. UPA-2 coal Auctions

(6) It increases uncertainity in terms of policy, high compliance costs and vitiates the atmosphere of business & investment

(7) stifles innovation and development.

However with need of Minimum government it is also imperative that

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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following measures are taken :-

1. Rationalisation on sound studies & strategy

2. maximum decentralisation of government in line with with subsidiary principle.

3. caution that excessive minimisation does not lead to reduction in efficiency & unmanageable workload.

4. The stakeholders consultation is important.

"As ~~business~~ Government has no business being in Business", It is high time invisible hand given adequate opportunity along support of Hand of Trust (Govt) to realise Aatma Nirbhar Bharat.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Institute of eminence (IoE) are the higher education institutions conceived as world class centres of learning.

Ex. IITs, IIMs, IISc, Proposed Jio Institute

Objectives

① Develop world class centres of higher education.

② Increase research output in India.

③ Higher standard of learning.

↳ It provided these institutions higher level of autonomy in matter of

① Recruitment

② Syllabus, Pedagogy & Research

③ Budget spending

④ Admissions

However after 6 years, IOE has not been able to realise their potential as intended. (Reasons)

① the structural issues of the institute remain the same w.r.t. governance of these institute.

↳ Autonomy of IIMs did not used well

② The industry - Academia linkage remains weak.

③ Research output has not been robust as fiscal spending on it has hovered between 0.6 - 0.7 %.

④ The foreign collaboration initiatives have not given good fruits

Ex. Vajra scheme & GIAN

However, In order to achieve the objectives of high standards of education in higher education system, government

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

has taken following measures.

1. Allowance to foreign universities to open campuses in India.

2. Establishment of National Research Foundation in line with NEP, 2020

3. IITs opening their branches outside India Ex. IIT Madras - Zanzibar

Higher education sector needs comprehensive reforms which needs more focus on Research for national objectives.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital public infrastructure (DPI) is the large digital services like Aadhar, UPI, CoWIN, Digi-locker which have potential to transform the socio-economic landscape of country.

The scalability, adaptability of this public good infrastructure makes DPI gamechanger in overcome inclusion or accessability barriers and increase transparency & Accountability.

DPI - overcoming Inclusion

The inclusion is mined by the issues of data availability.

↳ the DPI will provide the efficiency in identification of beneficiaries.

Ex. PDS

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Accessability Barriers

↳ the ease of access services through Aadhar

↳ financial Inclusion through JAM, UPI

↳ Ex. CSCs

Transparency

↳ the participation of citizens in govt initiative

↳ online RTI

Accountability

↳ Increase knowledge symmetry with public → increased accountability

Digital Public Infrastructure will make digitally empowered society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Right to Health for all' under Art 43 i.e. directive principles of state policy

Presently India spends 1.5 – 1.7% of its GDP on Health while out of pocket expenses (OOPE) remain high as 49%.

Health challenges

the poor & growing population of India poses challenges of maintaining Health of all –

(1) Increasing need of old Age people
↳ rising longevity (8.6%, – 2071 census) ↓ 20% by 2050)
↳ Geriatric Care.

(2) As per Multidimensional poverty index 2021, India has 22.89 cr poor

(3) High incidence of Non - communicable diseases (>60%)

- There need to plug social, financial & infra gaps.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Social gaps

- Increase social security of people. Ex AIY, PMVVY
- Better care of people.

Financial

- Increase in income of people.
- Spend in social infrastructure → Hospitals
- provide high income jobs
- High economic growth

Infrastructural Gaps

- Raise spend on health from 1.5% — 3% (NHP)
- ~~preventive~~ Curative care → preventive → Primary + Tertiary care
- Increase doctors / population Ratio in line of UN (1:1000)

However the concern in plugging gaps.

1. Low tax (16% of GDP → low State capacity

2. Rate of growth is low : 6-7%

3. Lack of inclusive growth.

Right to Health is required to make empowered and inclusive Atma-Nirbhar Bharat as it will require high human capital.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Supreme court of India in NALSA case in 2014 recognised Transgenders as third gender. however issue of engendernment still remain

NALSA case 2014 & Navtej Singh Johar case, 2018

① Inclusion / Recognition of third gender.

② Right of ~~sex~~ self-identification irrespective of biological sex.

③ Decriminalisation of section 377

however several challenges still remain despite legislative Acts like.

~~Protect~~ Transgenders (Protection) Act, 2019.

Issues with Act Itself

① The right of self-identification after medical board recommendation by District Magistrate → barrier for Transgenders

② begging was not decriminalised

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Other factors

Social factors

- social stigma still prevails
- non-acceptance by parents
- No rights to inheritance → poverty
- No social acceptance — some see it as illness

Economic factors

- No human capital i.e. education & skills
- Extreme poverty - leading to Begging, Sex work

Legal & Administrative factors

- Police treats them in inhuman manner
- ~~exp~~ barriers in availing benefits due to lack of identity.

All of these socio-politico-economic factors has led to complete marginalisation of third gender from society.

hence following efforts are required,

(1) As In Ram Singh v/s UoI, 2015 → Supreme court asked centre to include them economically & socially Backward (Art 46)

(2) Reservation in education, Government jobs

(3) Encouragement by political leaders and society.

(4) Easy process to access government services and their rights.

(5) Benefits like Insurance

An inclusive society is sine-qua-non for development. It is the duty of other two genders to include them as Justice Indu Malhotra in Navtej Singh Johar said, "that society is guilty for providing them equal rights after so many years.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shanghai Cooperation organisation (SCO) is an Eurasian inter governmental organisation with 8 Members including India, Pakistan, China, Russia and 4 Central Asian states.

Objectives of SCO for Indian perspective

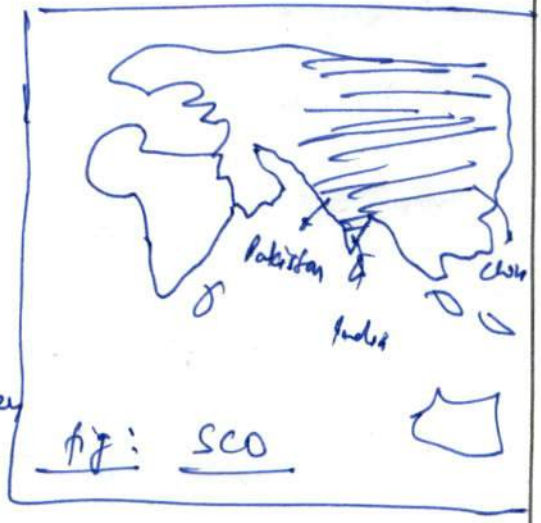

fig: SCO

① Multilateral cooperation on mutual issues between nations like WTO

② Anti-Terrorism Mechanism: Regional Anti-Terrorism Architecture (RATS)

③ The convergence with energy and mineral rich Central Asian states.

④ Strategic Autonomy maintenance with western country

⑤ Regional integration & mutual benefit.

however the strained ties with China & Pakistan are leading to the less realisation of objectives.

(1) Terrorism with Pakistan hinders action with Pakistan.

↳ As MEA S. Jayashankar said, 'victims of terrorism can not sit with perpetrators of terrorism' in recent summit held by India.

(2) The Doklam crisis & Galwan incursion with Jiaoxing (Double use) villages by China on Arunachal border has further strained the relations.

(3) All of these factors are not able to lead to meaningful dialogues in SCO forum.

(4) Rising 'No forbidden Area' partnership of China – Russia and Russia as secondary partner in relationship is hampering India's

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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interests.

(5) the Chinese and Russian influence on Central Asian Countries is affecting India's interest in Central Asia.

(6) Lack of direct access to central Asia is also concern.

(7) China - Pakistan also affect RATS texture.

As PM Modi said 'Era of war is over." the SCO members should come together.

Asia of Rivalry does not hold good for anyone but Asia of cooperation is the power of Tommorrow.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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During state visit of PM Narendra Modi to USA, several new agreements were signed between India and USA.

These Agreement Include -

① the technology transfer through GE-HAL for Jet Engine GE-414

② iCET (initiative on critical and emerging technology)

③ space Research Agreement between NASA & ISRO

Critical & Emerging Technology Initiative (iCET)

① the emerging technology like Artificial Intelligence will be the theme of relationship

② critical technology like semiconductor chip manufacturing collaboration & Research

Ex. Micron's semiconductor plant in India

Role of ICET in India & US Relationship.

(1) ICET in line with 'Major defence partner' & 'Non-NATO Ally' will further strengthen the bilateral relationship.

(2) As both India and USA's strategic interest converge in Indo-Pacific theater, it will act as counter to China's increasing hegemony.

(3) It will lead to further trade between India-US through co-production of engines & Tech transfer.

(4) Convergence of Asia of tomorrow wherein both India & USA want multipolar Asia.

(5) Increased defence & technological capacity of India will strengthen the collective strength of USA & India in Indo-pacific

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However several challenges remain –

1. the Ambivalent policy of USA towards Pakistan and India.
2. Political commentaries on India's democracy by US
3. Trade related
   - → USTR report 301 – India on list of Priority watch countries
   - → Multilateral issues – WTO, climate change

However forums like QUAD are the enhancer of Australia – India relationship. It is going to be most important bilateral relationship to make multipolar Asia in upcoming years.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0364680

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RAJIV AGARWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27.08.2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As Food & Agricultural organisation, food security refers to - All people, at all times having physical & economic access to the sufficient and nutritious food to meet their dietry needs with cultural prefances.

Availability - food production

affordable cost
↑
Affordability ← Dimensions → Accessability (reach to the food)

↓
Absorption & Retention
(to keep the food used)
- biological capacity.

India's food security

① Availability: India produces 315 Million tonnes of food grains a year. (2021-22)
(ES 2022-23)

② Affordability: the NFSA, 2013 Act provides

for the access of food to people 2 67%

↳ Pradhanmantri Gaib Kalyan Anna Yojna
— free ration upto December 2022

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Affordability: the Public distribution system offers food grains at subsidised rate of Rs. 3/2 for rice & wheat respectively.

Nutrition: the schemes like PM-Poshan, ICDS etc. cater to nutrition need through regular check up & additional food.

however, there are [challenges]

① Access — Gender disparity due to patriarchy.

② Undernutrition :- Underweight - 32% wasting - 19%
stunting - 35% (NFHS-5)

③ the problem of Hidden Hunger prevails

India need to achieve SDG goal 1 for healthier & inclusive society.

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Modern technology like Blockchain which is a centralised distributed ledger and chatGPT which is Generative Artificial Intelligence mechanism with their core-benefits can transform Indian Agriculture.

Role of Block chain Technology

① The Indian Agriculture is mired with different issues in it's lifecycle, blockchain can help through several stage.

① Proper & Conclusive land Record: Blockchain can be used to prepare land-titles for effective policy making.

② supply chains:- the blockchain technology can be used to move food products through supply chains without fear of adulteration. Ex. export of organic products

③ credit: In India, more than 50% farmers

are not able to take institutional credit, Block-chain can offers efficient loans in the paperless & decentralised manner.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Record maintenance: on the basis of real-time data, government can alter it's policies proactively.

Role of chat-GPT in Agriculture

① Agricultural Extension: chat-GPT can provide tailor-made advices to the farmers for alternative sustainable inputs to farmers along with methods.

② Increased Awareness: The chat-GPT in an interactive model can provide mass agricultural education.

AI for All is NITI Aayog mission to implement benefits of Technology benefits to all sectors of Indian economy including Agriculture.

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-dollarisation refers to the recent trend of the voice of reducing uses of Dollar as medium of exchange with alternate economies.

Reasons/factors for the de-dollarisation

① the changing geo-economics after Russia ukraine-war.

② changing world order with greater Asian powers & economies.

③ Weaponisation of finance & Trade through sanctions by US & West. Ex Russia, Iran

④ Diversification: need to diversify the currency

⑤ Increased bilateral Trade: Indian Rupee Rubal
Rupee - Dirham
Rubal - yuan

⑥ efforts by china for Renminbi internationalisation

⑦ Global financial architecture change/Reform

demands by Global South.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Dollar losing its dominance

① The new financial Architecture –
↳ Rising bilateral trade
↳ currency swap agreements
↳ demands by Global South

② Rating decline of credit by Moodies

③ Rising china as economic power

④ High liquidity in market

Dollar – will not go anywhere soon

① Resilience of US Market

② Trust in the US Economy

③ Lack of capability in any other country

④ Lack of credibility of china.

The world is moving towards new geo-economic order where dedollarisation may not be outcome but Dollar-Decline will be.

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to Economic Survey 2022-23, India provided for more than 2.5 lakh crore food subsidy during FY 2022-23.

The need of India due to it's poor people (still 22.89 crore — MPI by UNDP), and it's food security with providing sufficient remuneration to the producers, compels it to provide high subsidy.

WTO Mechanism

- As Public stockholding comes under Amber-box subsidies, countries are only allowed 10% of GDP on subsidy. (Developing countries)
  - that is too under peace clause.
- India demands finalisation of it under Doha round.
- As it distorts the free market competition,

in food grain / commodity market, Developed countries demand ban on this.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Merits in retaining food subsidy

① It ensures enough production due to assured price (MSP) + Assured Market (FCI)
— M.S. Swaminathan.

② It also leads to affordable distribution to provide economic access.

③ Indian Agriculture is highly fragmented hence can not sustain without govt support.

④ It ensures sovereignity of India.

⑤ Lead India from Food Help to Food Bowl.

Demerits of food subsidy

① High subsidy burden → fiscal deficit high

② Less State capacity to spend on Agricultural infrastructure.

③ Market distortion.

Here precision / regenerative Agriculture is need of Hour.

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारी को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The indiscriminate unsustainable use of water with rising population of India has led to increasing water needs of India. The contamination of water due to Green revolution, Aquaculture, mining etc. has led to water quality.

Government steps

↳ steps like Drought Area development program, National watershed development program, River-linking project, Jal Jeevan mission have addressed the water needs but problems still continue.

Water Quality - Reforms

↳ Contamination due to
- Agriculture, Aquaculture ⇒ Nitrogen → B/w Baby syndrome (Punjab)
- Heavy metals due to mining
  - ↳ Ex: Arsenic
- municipal waste due to landfills
- Sand mining

hence there is need of provide safe water.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Water Availability

India receives More than 1100 BCM water every year out of which only 690 BCM is used & rest is ran off.

② India is becoming water-scarce country with per capita water availability is less than 1700 m³/cap

Way forward

- schemes like sponge cities for water retention
- Rain water harvesting in homes
- best traditional practices like Pani Panchayat, tanka, Neeru, Meeru
- Regulation of water in whole as per Mihir Shah committee → CGWB + CWC

Water is needed to be managed in ~~wha~~ holistic & sustainable manner.

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic is losing its ice-cover at very fast rate than ever and is expected to get ice-free by 2040 in summers.

Major drivers of glacial Retreat in Arctic

① the effects of global warming due to climate change is affecting Arctic disproportionately than rest of the world.

② The reduced Albedo works as positive feed-back mechanism which retains the most heat and further led to glacial retreat.

③ Enhanced use of ice-breaker ships which led to fragmentation of ice-blocks.

④ All the anthropogenic activities like fossil fuel energy, unsustainable industrial practices are drivers of Arctic glacial retreat.

Effect or Potential impact on Ecosystem.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Will act as feedback loop to climate change at world land due to reduced Albedo

2. Biodiversity decline of marine animals
Ex. Penguines & Polar bears

3. Habitat destruction & fragmentation for species.

4. Ice / Cryosphere ecosystem itself in danger.

5. Will intern affect lower marine animals as opening of northern sea route will lead to negative effects on marine animals

Arctic deglaciation recently evident by doomsday glacier is becoming reality affecting the ecology for ever.

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space Tourism, the commercial use of space, where in an organisation provides visit to ~~travel~~ lower levels of space in lieu of money.

Ex. Virgin Galactic flights

Emergence of Space Tourism

↳ the advancement in space science + cost reduction due to private enterprises has led to low costs making sci-fi a reality

↳ the investment by the private sectors has opened the sectors beyond research & exploration.

Space Tourism challenges

① Regulatory challenges — paving dilemma

② private use of global commons for private gains.

(4) Technology of space shuttle is still not fool proof

Ex Columbia spacecraft of NASA exploded.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to address challenges

(1) Global regulations on commercial use of space & revenue distribution

(2) Safety standards of private space-shuttles to be established.

(3) Research & technology enhancement.

(4) reduction in cost

Space Tourism & commercial exploitation will further strengthen the space research.

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In CAR-T therapy, the protein is added to the ~~CAR cells~~ T-cells which binds with ~~protein~~ cancer cells to contain them.

Role of CAR T

1. It can bind defective cancer cells and stop them.
2. Simple method + non-invasive
3. No side effects.
4. low cost treatment.

Overcome Crispr-Cas9

1. Low cost than crispr-cas9
2. No gene-editing required on specific places → issue of accuracy

(3) No change in genetic makeup.

(4) more accessible to all.

CAR-T cell therapy has revolutionary potential to fight cancer.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The technological advancement of terrorist and non-legal organizations have imposed new threats to the global security.

Use of Technology by Extreme organisations

① Social Media: Used for radicalisation of youth for recruitment

② Cryptocurrency & deep-Internate – for currency transfer, terror funding and communication

③ Drone Technology: to transfer the weapons & logistic material around borders

④ Financial System – Black money use.

As all of these technologies are have global implications and only global efforts can be effective against these trans-national crimes, Global concerted efforts

are needed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Global efforts

① collaboration for the standards in development.

② Incorporating security mechanisms & counter-capabilities to detect illegal activities

③ Global enforcement of the laid down procedures & punish the perpetrators of crimes.
↳ Ex. increased action under 1267 committee of UNSC, Interpol

④ Capital building and counter-capability building of vulnerable and poor countries.

Global efforts like extension of Palermo convention to fight international crimes are needed.

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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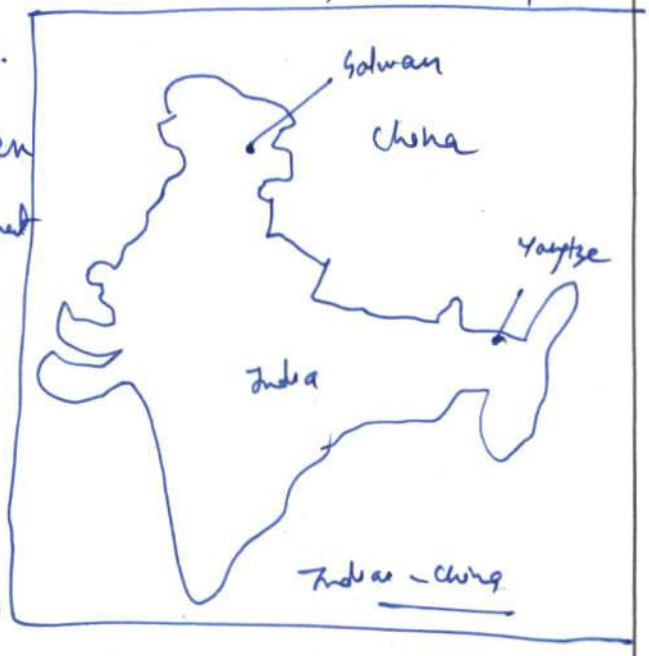
The tragic Galwan and Yangtze clash between India & China has led to tense situation on border specially increasing after 2017 Doklam crisis.

↳ the incursion of Chinese side ~~has~~ with establishment of Xiaokang (double use villages) in border areas, has led to concern for Indian establishment



China Border Infrastructure upgrade

1. Roads built in Tibbet Areas
2. Modification of Airport & Airstrips
3. Dual use villages on border

Indian border Infrastructure upgrade

↳ Vibrant village program — ramp up border infrastructure

↳ Roads & other infra outside 100 km (Amendement in Forest Conservation Act, 1980)

↳ All weather roads by BRO
↳ tunnels etc.
Ex Sela Tunnel, Rotal Tunnel

while Indian Army is main force to coordinate security of border - It is Indo-Tibetan Border Police which plays important Role

ITBP Role

① Borders whole Indo-chinese border.

② Raised as Mountain warfare force after 1965 war for this theater.

③ Under dual control of MHA & MoD, it protects Indian borders & work as 1st line of defence.

④ It also undertakes reconsiance activities in Border Area.

India need to take proactive actions as per ~~Madhukar~~ Shekatkar committee & Madhukar Gupta committee to strengthen border defence & infrastructure.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Agriculture is presently undergoing challenges of reducing productivity of land and issue of water availability to crops among other factors.

The uses of HYV seeds & resultant need of guzzling water for irrigation has affected both land productivity and water availability in India. (Green Revolution)

Need from land productivity to Irrigation water productivity

① The excessive use of Groundwater has led to decline in ground water tables & land salinization issues.

② The water application to crops like rice

is 3-4 times more than other countries like China & Bangladesh (due to faulty flooding irrigation system).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Virtual Water Trade: India exports the water in the form of food grains & other commodities. (≈ $50 Bn)

(4) The reducing availability of Water: the vagaries of climate change & Monsoon Golditock's dilemma of Indian Agriculture — Too plenty Sometimes / Too little
ex. rainfall

(5) The water quality also declining with contamination like Arsenic, Nitrogen etc.

hence to ensure sustainability of the water there is need for irrigation water productivity.

(1) Methods like direct seeding of Rice (DSR) like Bangladesh.

(2) Micro-irrigation: the techniques like drip irrigation

sprinkler, rain guns will decrease the ground-water uses which is leading to more than 89% of total usage.

Ex. Netafim (Israel) tech

(3) Agronomic measures to preserve soil moisture.

Ex. Mulching, crop cover.

However the shift is full of [challenges]

(1) High initial costs of micro-irrigation technique.

(2) small land holdings - farmers have not sufficient means for transformation

(3) the free electricity to farmers is a challenge in promoting the shift.

(4) The government's policy of populism stops taking drastic measures.

Water is ~~now~~ most important commodity in today's world hence behavioural nudge with adequate government support is needed from unproductive to irrigation water productivity in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Energy security refers to the adequate availability of the energy at all times to provide for the needs of country.

It includes Availability, Affordability and access to sufficient energy.

India is going through energy Dilemma of Adequate and access to energy & sustainable energy.

State of Energy security of India

presently India produces 416.9W energy out of which renewable share is 41%

↳ Green Hydrogen can play an important role in providing sustainable renewable energy and achieve Panchamrit goal of more than

50% energy from Non-fossil fuels.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Hydrogen: It is the ~~not~~ hydrogen produced through the electrolysis of water molecules which uses renewable energy Unlike Grey hydrogen which uses fossil fuel energy.

India has targeted 5 MMT production of Green hydrogen under National Green Hydrogen mission by 2030.

Role of Green Hydrogen in achieving Energy Goals

① It will solve the energy dilemma by providing sustainable means of energy.

② Abundant availability of water as raw material for producing green hydrogen.

③ Green hydrogen will also solve the grid stability issue of other renewables as other renewables energy like solar & wind can be used to produce Green Hydrogen.

(4) the high transportation of energy through pipelines.

(5) Decentralised power: can be produced in decentralised manner in even remote areas.

However challenges remain

(1) High costs involved in initial setup.

(2) electrolysis is energy-intensive.

(3) Limited technological capacity of India.

(4) cost of Green hydrogen is more than Rs. 200/kg higher than other.

India needs to adequately invest, commercialise and bring down the cost of production of Green hydrogen to solve energy security issues of India to make green economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian constitution as welfare state provides for the adequate wages under DPSP & as well as fair distribution of material resources. To realize this, government has contemplating transition from minimum wage to living wage.

Minimum wages is the remuneration for work which provides for the basic necessities of food, shelter & clothes while living wage provides opportunity & dignity through ease of living.

Benefits of living wage

① Better standard of living of people.

② Better expenditure on the children education & healthy

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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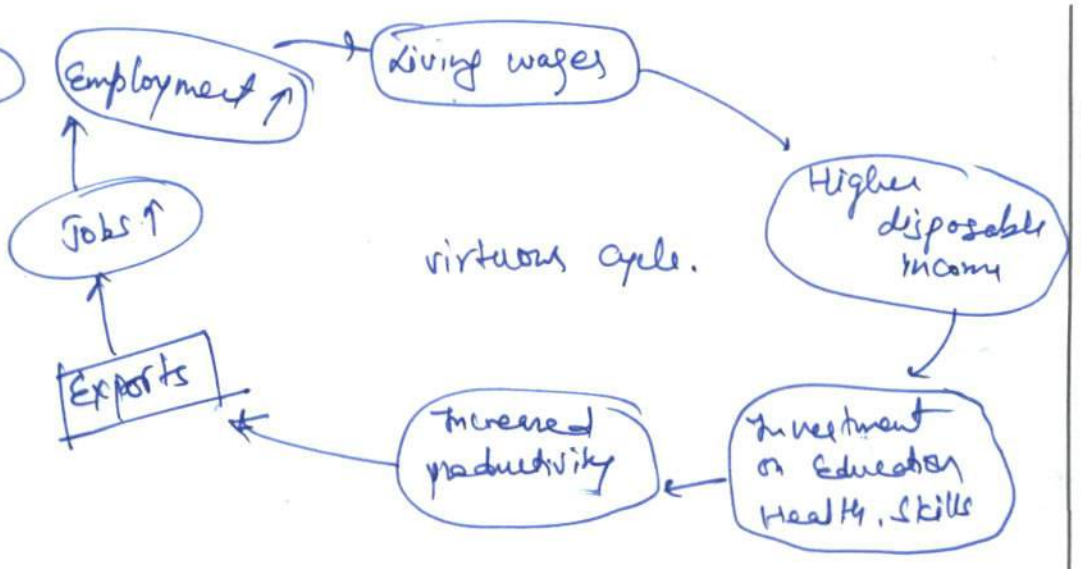
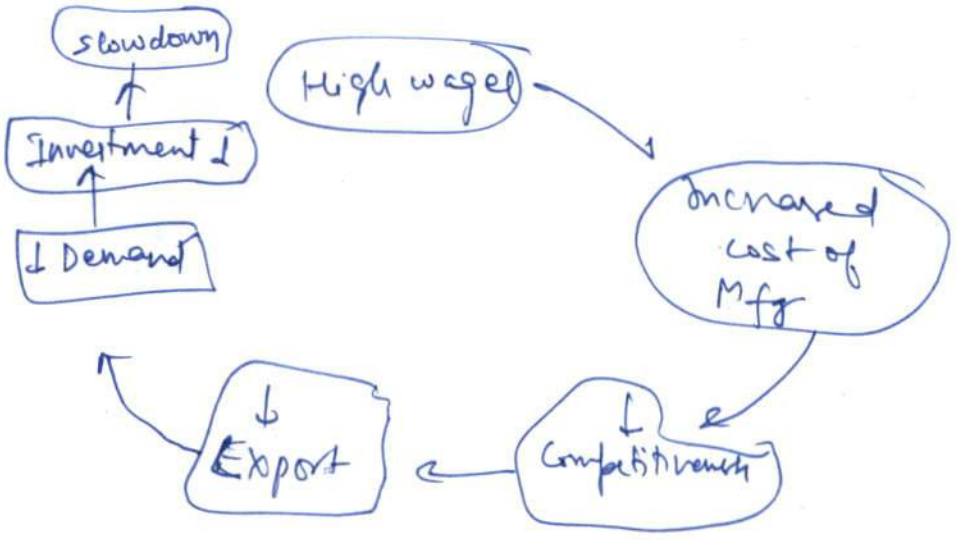


4. the demand will increase in the economy leading to achievement of high economic growth

5. It will complete vision of inclusive growth translating to overall growth.

Constraints in Living Wage

1. High unemployed population ready to work for minimum wages or below minimum wages
2. informal sector > 90%, enforcement issue
3. Increase in the cost of supply & production
4. Reduction in competitiveness and export



hence there is need to balance the needs of workers & Industries holistically. the skilling, Reskilling & upskilling is need to achieve the dream of empowered & inclusive economy in Amritkaal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Union Budget parsed under Art 112 of Indian constitution provides fiscal roadmap of receipts & expenditure of government in upcoming financial year & status of past financial year.

Effect of Budget on Every sector

Agriculture / primary sector: It encompasses various policy interventions for the Agriculture infrastructure and schemes

Ex Agriculture Infrastructure fund.

Industry: the taxation grants and new schemes like Tax reduction on new manufacturing units to 15%.

Services:- policies ~~for~~ export support, SEZ policies & incentives.

the taxation, fiscal deficit, spending pattern of the budget effect the every sector & individuals in the country.

However the scrutiny of budgetary proceed & budget policies is not substantial.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① The discussion in the parliament of budget 2023-24 happened for 17% part only

② the public scrutiny is limited to trivial announcements of tax concessions & tax slabs specially in salaried & middle class

③ the lack of effective literacy among people to understand complex budget and less government efforts to sensitise public towards it, is one of the reasons.

④ The less sitting of parliament and less envolvement of civil society organisations makes it further difficult to scrutinise.

however it is not so public representatives scrutinise the budget through parliamentary committees - like department related committees.

There is need of binding budget

- processes and ~~diso~~ policies in public discourse so as to effectively ensure accountability of government towards public.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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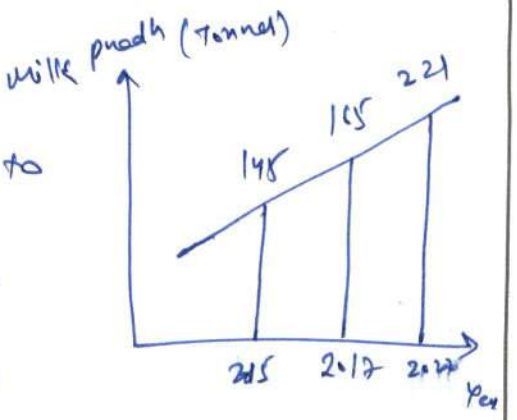
India with 221 Mn Tonnes of Milk production in 2021-22 (23% word output) is the biggest producer of milk in the world, transforming itself from milk-deficit to largest milk producer.

Transformation



① The operation flood led to the transformation through
- ↳ cooperative model of milk producing
- ↳ sufficient benefits to the producers.
- ↳ High milk processing (upto 35%)
- ↳ care of livestocks through veterinary services

② Government schemes like National gokul Mission, programmes on Foot & Mouth disease, Artificial insemination programmes have helped India becoming largest milk producer.

(4) the largest bovine population of the world is also the factor

however despite producing 23% milk of world productivity of milk sector remains a concern —

Reasons

(1) the indigenous breeds of bovine gives less milk /day compared to foreign breeds like in Belgium and Netherlands.

Ex India: Average 4-5 kg/day
Netherlands: ≈30 kg/day

(2) the prevalence of diseases and lack of sufficient trained veterinarians is challenge.

(3) Diseases like Lumpy is challenge.

(4) concern of Nutritional of food — fodder cost of more than 50% proportion with high fodder inflation of over 30% (March 2023)

(5) climate change & global warming is also affecting the yields.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Solution to increase milk productivity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. Increase the research & development.
2. Hybrid quality of Buffalo to increase milk production.
3. promotion of indigenous breeds like Manda Buffallow resistent to many diseases
4. Technology upgradation in dairies.
5. better feed & fodder management.

The government support through Animal Husbandry infrastructure mission, e-Gopala will go long in assuring milk productivity increase and ensuring protein security.

It will also helpful in inclusive growth with aim of reaching the last mile.

6. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The climate change leading to global warming has affected the agricultural productivity threatening the world food security.

climate change responsible for crop failure

① High climate change & Global warming are leading to high frequency & intensity of extreme weather events threatening agriculture.

Ex. loss of 5 ~~million~~ lakh Hectare crop of wheat due to Heat waves (2022)

② Increasing the ambient Temperature requirements leading to short availability of favourable conditions

Ex. small growing period for wheat

③ Low rainfall — low water availability and irrigation

④ Pests - increased temperature leading to

higher growth of insects & worms affecting yield

Ex. Yellow Bollworm on cotton

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture responsible for Extreme weather events

① Rice monoculture: increase emissions of methane due to unsustainable flooding pattern

② Stubble Burning: leads to global warming

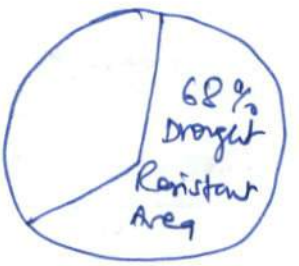
③ High use of pesticides & fertilisers — leads to higher water demand — creating agricultural drought
↓
Reduce moisture in soil

As Agricultural with it's other component like livestock is also contributes to global warming

Enforcing the extreme weather events like heat-waves, rainfall & droughts affecting Agriculture.

Plan to strengthen Resilience of farming community

① Multi-pronged strategy has been adopted to increase the resilience.



India

② Efforts are undertaken to change

the cropping pattern as per Agro-ecological/ Agro-climatic zones.

(2) the focus on millet production which are heat & stress resilient and require limited resources.

(3) focus on livestock oriented integrated farming system.

(4) focus on zero budget natural farming/ regenerative Agriculture.

(5) Increasing food processing to reduce waste
Ex. PM SAMPADA scheme, PM FME

(6) provision of storage infra under MIDH

(7) Soil Health Management & Urea - Integrated nutrient management
Ex. Soil Health card & Neem coated Urea.

(8) Use of technology in Agriculture
↳ Ex. AI based applications in Plantix (Karnataka)
Kisan Drone
customer Hiring centres - kisan samruddhi Kendra.

The schemes like Agricultural Infrastructure investment fund aims to Indian Agriculture climate resistent.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Earthquakes is the release of energy from earth's interiors which leads to devastating impacts of disaster on human & physical infrastructures.

India being in tectonic activity zones of Himalayas and Reservior induced seismicity due to large hydro power projects faces high vulnerability to Earthquakes.

Vulnerability of India to Earthquakes

① The mountainous areas of Himalayas like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Northern parts of UP & Bihar, Parts of Gujarat & Delhi come under zone 4 & 5

of vulnerability map of India.

(2) High population density of northern plains including Delhi poses greater hazard.

(3) Indiscriminate urbanisation and infrastructure not adequately resilient exacerbates the vulnerability.

(4) The awareness of precautionary measures is still not sufficient

Institutional measures to mitigate earthquakes

(1) Disaster Management Act, 2005 has been enacted.

(2) It forms National, State & District disaster management authority under PM, CM, DMs.

(3) Hazard - zone mapping of the entire country has been done with classification.

(4) Awareness campaigns through schools & other popular channels.

(5) The National building code to enforce resilient commercial & residential constructions.

However the efforts does not

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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mitigate the issue. significant gaps still remaining as

1. Enforcement of National Building laws is not sufficient
2. Hazard zone regulation not enforced in mountainous areas.
3. Lack of awareness.
4. Lack of investment on mitigation measures i.e. disaster resilient infrastructure.

Earthquake is very difficult to predict and Early warning systems give very less time to evacuate, hence proper enforcement of institutional guidelines is way forward.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nuclear fusion reaction is nuclear reaction in which ~~nucleus of~~ particles of small atomic numbers fuse together to make bigger particle releasing enormous energy in the process.

Eg. $H + H \longrightarrow He + \text{energy}$

Scientific breakthrough for clean Energy

(1) Nuclear fusion is clean process without any harmfull effects on Global warming

(2) Net energy gain is very high

(3) Large abundance of Hydrogen atoms in Atmosphere makes it almost inexhaustible

(4) the fusion reaction is challenging itself, hence breakthrough is important for humankind.

Advantages of Nuclear fusion based power

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. clean energy
2. Solves energy Trilemma — Accessibility, Sustainability, Availability
3. High abundance of Raw material.
4. small size of reactor will not need other resources.

However there are challenges & limitations in harnessing it on commercial scale.

1. the initial cost of fusion reactor is high.
2. the setup is still in nascent phase not ready for commercial adoption.
3. the fusion reaction has been achieved but not sustained for long time.
4. It is still on small scale
5. safety requirement are high
6. Management of high energy with specialised materials like heat shields etc. required

on large scale.

Hence there is need of further research to make ~~com~~ technology commercially viable. Efforts of India in ITER project of G-20 are also commendable in this regard.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Prevention of Money laundering Act, (PMLA) 2002 is the most fundamental law to regulate the Money laundering ~~Act~~ activities in country.

Recent Amendment in ~~PCA~~ PMLA, 2022

① Bribe-giver is also now offender

② prior permission to take action against public servant.

③ stringent punishment & power to ED.

Efficacy of Money Laundering Act

① It is strong legislation to address money laundering in India.

② Extensive powers to ED to investigate & prosecute the offenders.

③ Acts as deterrent to money laundering.

Criticism

1. Black money / parallel economy still running.
2. Terrorist financing / drug money prevalent
3. Action against political rivals less conviction rate =< 3 %
4. recovery of money & conviction have been low.
5. extension powers to ED to arrest.
6. undermines citizen's right to liberty.

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हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Ocean region is increasingly become most coveted security theater in the world. It extends from east coast of Africa to Indonesia + Australia in the East.

present threats on Indian ocean

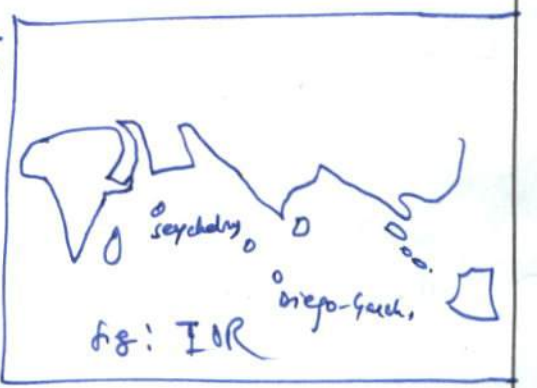

fig: IOR

① Increasing maritime - piracy:

the rise of piracy from Somalian coast is increasing towards Indian EEZ

② Increased maritime organised crime: the organised crime like human trafficking, Drugs & Arms trade endanger Indian security.

Ex operation Samudragupta seized Rs.15000 crore worth drugs off the coast of Cochin.

③ Increased border surveillance – leads to terrorist activities through ocean.

Ex. 26/11 Attack in Mumbai

④ Two international power contestation: the rising presence of chinese military / Navy in Indian ocean threatening Indian role as Net security provider in region & affecting national security.

Ex. chinese submarines

spy vessels.

Naval bases at Djibouti

⑤ the theater of rivalry between US-China

Considering these threats, India has taken numerous efforts to strengthen its maritime security.

① Coastal security infrastructure has been strengthened.

↳ position of Maritime security coordinator

↳ comprehensive management of Borders by Coast guard with NAVY

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Mechanism like information fusion center - Indian Ocean region. for quick collection & dissemination of information

(4) Increased patrol & collaboration with other navies. Under Palermo convention to stop trans. national crimes)

Robust strategy to be adopted

(1) unified command for maritime security with various stakeholders.

(2) Increase in intelligence capabilities.

(3) Modernisation of state police of coastal areas.

(4) Collaboration with other IORA countries.

(5) Technical innovation in surveillance technologies.

Maritime security is most important for Indian interests due to long coastline of 7516.6 km & large EEZ.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK